

Daisy May Tells How Men Should Dress.

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A well dressed woman likes a well dressed man, but the misguided mortal frequently makes himself in raiment most unbecoming and suffers forth in the confident expectation of making a great impression with his acquaintances of the gentler sex. In reality the poor fellow may be cutting a sorry figure and is made doubly ridiculous by his air of self-consciousness. Dean Brummel, as a guide to the misguided mortal of the masculine persuasion I will offer a few suggestions as to proper apparel for such of them as pretend to be anybody, hoping that every woman who has a sweetheart, husband or son will read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the same—the suggestions, of course, and not the men folk.

Most men, after all, are dressed by women. They pretend not to listen to petticoated advisers, but if you chance to tell one of these lords of creation that he would look awfully handsome in Oxford gray it is ten to one his next suit will be of that shade.

Radical changes seldom occur in men's fashions, though each season is marked by innovations in cut and character of their trappings. Sometimes it is but to emphasize a style a year old and occasionally to exploit a fad. In the matter of trousers, which grew narrow suddenly a twelvemonth ago, it is said that chaps now struts in tighter fitting ones. Probably the shoemaker indirectly influenced the exaggerated cut. There are no given rules of measurement as to how wide at knee, how snug at ankle or nape at thigh trousers shall be, and one's tailor alone can determine such measurements with exactitude. Trousers for all occasions are built on the same plan, depending upon material used to assert their right of way. There are so many branches of the coat family that each deserves a descriptive paragraph. The new "morn-

ing" coat is made of the hips. The lapels are made to roll and are not pressed down. The sleeves, which are cut well on the shoulder and have no padding, fit the shirt cuff closely and have two buttons at the wrist (Done buttons, by the way). There should be no outside breast pocket, and the front is cut straight, even to a point below the waistcoat, so that the coat may be said to suggest the hunting frock, and the edges are single stitched by hand.

The new frock coat for dressy affairs, which is a revival of the frock coat, so full is it. Sleeves are set high on the shoulder, with no padding, and are exceptionally close fitting. The lapels are always silk faced. Dark gray is the fashionable color. Drill waistcoats, striped or checked, are the novelties which are shown in double-breasted cut, to be worn with it. Waistcoats as a rule are high cut and should be visible to the extent of a quarter of an inch line when the coat is buttoned. Trousers and waistcoat of like material are smart, and with a mauve colored shirt particularly becoming to a blond chap.

Scotch chevrons and homespuns in a faintly defined check pattern are best liked for business wear. For tall men the cutaway coat is preferable and today is adorned by many pocket flaps. Men endeavor to carry out a color scheme, a la woman in their dress—for instance, if a brown check is chosen, boots, a soft fedora (which is the proper headgear to be worn with such a suit), shirt and tie to match in color.

The ever present blue serge is receiving the accustomed welcome. There is no alteration to be recorded as to its cut, both single breasted and double-breasted having square fronts, as last year, while the old plan of wearing s. b. waistcoats with s. b. coats still prevails. The d. b. business, carried out in both garments, makes a very clumsy result or is inclined to do so in the case of a full figure, and that is the rea-

son why it is not worn. The pockets may be introduced, and the corners may be square or rounded, except in the case of a striped material, when the corners must be square. The velvet collar for dress coats has come to stay and is accorded high praise from authoritative sources. The Tuxedo remains a fixture, with its shawl collar and perfect lines. A novelty in the way of a dress waistcoat is of white pique edged with a fine black cord, intended to relieve the monotony of the all white or black vest for evening wear.

Colored linen for shirtmaking competes with madras and pique, having the advantage of durability in its favor. It comes in shades of blue, old pink and red, plain or striped. If the shirt is made of the plain goods, the bosom is tucked; if of the striped, the lines should run diagonally or crosswise. Pique vertically striped is the novelty for outing shirts. Chambray in every imaginable color dates its beauty of texture in the face of the modest madras. It is not for flamboyant dots, figures and broad stripes. Cravats and shirts of the same material for ordinary wear are a momentary fad, while stocks of soft woolen goods or pique still obtain for golf and outdoor sports.

This season no one particular kind of collar will be fashionable. The same thing may be said of ties. It is true that, as a rule, smart men don't wear the stick-up-turn-down collar with a frock coat, but this is about the only point that a man need observe with regard to his ties and collars. The bow tie and the stick-up-turn-down collar look best with a morning coat or lounge jacket. Perhaps the most fashionable collar for wearing in conjunction with a frock coat is a stick up slightly bent down in front. This looks equally well when worn with a sailor's knot tie or a four-in-hand. For elderly men who find a two and a half inch collar uncomfortable one of lesser height has been designed. It is the old stick-up-turn-down collar, which is more acceptable than a startling novelty which for obvious reasons the fine old man hesitates to adopt.

Topcoats are full, baggy and very short. A new driving coat, which is also used for stormy weather, is a long, shapely affair with sleeves inserted at the collar which appear to be spliced at the shoulder.

Men's shoes fit the foot these days and are no longer or broader than nature demands, though provided with heavy soles and corked round toes. Box cloth topped boots with flat pearl buttons may be chronicled as the extreme of fashion.

In the small appointments in dress men give little heed to changes. Umbrellas and walking sticks come in sets with an adjustable silver or bone handle which can be unscrewed and used for either cane or umbrella. The conservative man clings to the big silk square as a dress shirt protector, despite the effort to introduce quilted silk ones, which at best are clumsy. New-market cravats, white or otherwise, are fastened in front with a safety pin, representing coach horn, riding stick or fox's brush. Broad stripes prevail in neckwear. Green and violet are favorite colors. Handkerchiefs enjoy color or prestige and are as gay as Paris manufacturers can weave them. Plaid centers and colored borders are the vogue, while black and white striped borders on pale pink or blue ones are considered the limit for even the ultra smart.

The bell crown silk hat is an improvement on the stovepipe, which the well dressed man abhors. Tan fedoras have won the laurel wreath from the gray. Straw hats with colored bands are a match for bright cravats. Altogether the summer hat in white flannel, pink shirt and ponceau waistcoat bids fair to share honors with his companion, the brilliant summer girl, who just now is planning her vivid hued wardrobe.

Daisy May

A LOVE MATCH.

Various stories are current about the first meeting of the Prince and Princess of Wales. We have all heard, says an English writer, of how the eldest son of the queen fell in love with the photograph of a young girl in a simple muslin frock, with a velvet ribbon round the throat, which a boon companion drew from his pocket.

"Who is that beautiful girl?" asked the prince.

"The daughter of the Prince of Denmark," was the reply.

The Prince of Wales said nothing, but he lost no opportunity in dispatching a confidential friend to the Danish court to judge if the princess was as lovely as the picture represented her. The answer was that she was even fairer, and the courier gave a description of a girl of dazzling beauty, with a clear complexion, gazelle-like eyes and chestnut hair, who was as amiable as she was accomplished and whose qualities of heart equaled those of her form. After such a report the prince made speedy arrangements to visit Denmark.

His introduction to the princess took place—so runs the story—by chance in the cathedral at Worms. While the prince was talking to the princess his squerry, it seems, took pity on a quiet looking gentleman who was wandering about the cathedral and whom he supposed to be of the princess' suit. After chatting to him for a time he discovered, to his dismay, that he had been patronizing the father of Princess Alexandra.

A pretty act of the princess just before leaving Denmark was her allotment of some 6,000 thalers as dowries to six poor brides who were to be married on the same day as herself. She reached Gravesend three days before her wedding, and the prince, in his haste to greet her, caused some amusement by rushing down the gangway and kissing her heartily in view of all onlookers. The decorations at Gravesend were quite fairylike, and the little Princess Dagmar and Thyra insisted on being taken along the pier to admire them.

A pleasant little surprise had been prepared by Princess Alexandra for her august mother-in-law. She arrived in a white dress, but before leaving the yacht changed it for a gown of lilac poplin, having heard that the queen's favorite color was mauve and that she preferred poplin to other materials. Consequently the princess had ordered a dress on these lines from a well known Dublin firm with the intention of wearing it on her entry into London.

Woman at the Photographer's.

Posing for a photograph in a New York studio is supposed to be an agreeable experience to woman, but to the new woman at least it is one of the lost joys—a pleasure outgrown, like the taste for molasses taffy and dolls. When the woman that isn't new goes to pose before the camera, she is accompanied by the pleasing consciousness that all that art—i. e., the dressmaker, milliner and

upon the photographer's assistant, she stalks out of the studio.

In the second studio a colored man, languid in manner and of irreproachable dress, receives patrons in the absence of the regular clerk, who has very likely stepped back into the laboratory to help develop pictures, for in spite of an imposing entrance the studio is not very prosperous looking. After waiting some time for the regular authorities to return the bachelor girl hurries on to the next studio. A few praphaetic looking photographs and an engraved visiting card on the next block attract the attention of the seeker after a photograph, and, entering in

the photographers, and a vigorous dialogue ensues. The proprietors have a new process, whose results, while excellent, were scarcely sufficiently notable to beguile the required number of dollars from the pocket.

After that they tried a fashionable Fifth avenue photographer. His studio was gorgeously adorned with plush and bric-a-brac and photographs of society ladies in gilt frames to cheer the monotony. As the bachelor girl had seen some of the society leaders at the opera she thought if the photographer could so successfully deal with their occasional pug noses, aquiline eyes and other imperfections of feature which a just Providence seems to delight to bestow on those whom fortune has favored, let them grow too proud, there was hope for a humble old maid. The rooms are crowded with handsomely dressed women, and it is some time before the attendant can spare any attention for her. When she does so, a condescending "Well, madam, what can I do for you?" is the only greeting in the direction of the bachelor woman.

"Sorry, madam, no sittings possible inside of two weeks; all dates taken up. Too late?" Can't help it. And the photographer's assistant turns to the next customer. And so it proves everywhere with the big photographers. Not only are they exorbitant in their prices, but, except in the cases of a few professional people and those whom nature has endowed with loveliness which no camera could dim, their results are no better than at less pretentious places.

After many tribulations a meek young photographer was discovered whose time was not contracted for weeks in advance, whose manners were not too haughty, whose prices were not too high and whose pictures even the critical taste of a woman to be photographed might acknowledge to be pleasing.

The bachelor woman was as wooden as a telegraph pole and a good deal less expressive, but the photographer knew his business. He flattered and flirted and posed until a passable negative rewarded his labors. As the bachelor maid and her friend left his studio he was heard to mutter:

"I'd rather take a dozen actresses and ten society women than one of these gawky, self-conscious, hypercritical new women."

ETHEL KNOX.

THOSE MODEST JAPANESE!

Here is a matrimonial advertisement that is hard to take seriously: A lady who calls herself Houshoshi seeks a husband in the Kanaazawa Shimbun, a Japanese newspaper. She describes herself thus: "I am a beautiful woman, with cloudlike hair, flowery face, willow-like waist and crescent eyebrows. I have enough property to walk through life hand in hand, gazing at flowers in the day and the moon at night. If there is a gentleman who is clever, learned, handsome and of good taste, I will join with him for life and share the pleasure of being buried in the same grave."

To this an answer comes from a gentleman who signs himself Ariwara Mitsunori, whose advertisement runs as follows: "I am the greatest genius of the present time, and people regard me as the handsomest man in Kanaazawa. If the lady sees me but once, she will be unable to restrain her love for me. I will fix any day for our meeting."

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Mrs. Fowler, the wife of the keeper of the North Dumpling light, near Flisher's island, has recently received a letter of commendation from the United States lighthouse board for her courage and thoughtfulness. It happened that Mrs. Fowler was left alone in the lighthouse when the machinery broke down, and after a hazardous climb she managed to ring the lighthouse bell and so call assistance. The letter runs thus: "The lighthouse board has learned with pride and gratitude of your thoughtful courage. It is expected that brave and thoughtful men will be found in its service, but to find a woman able to a perilous time to assume the duties of an absent man, and thus prevent peril to life and property, is a matter for double congratulation."

Little Points Of Etiquette.

On seating oneself at table gloves, if worn, should be removed and the table napkin opened out and placed on the lap.

Bread may be placed either at the right or left side, according to convenience.

Only small helpings of soup are now given. Half a ladleful is generally considered quite enough, and it is eaten as noiselessly as possible from the side of a tablespoon. It is allowable to tilt the plate slightly away from one while taking the last spoonful, but never toward one.

Fish is eaten these days with silver knives and forks specially prepared for the purpose. A few years ago fish was eaten off a fork, and a crust of bread took the place of a knife in removing it from the bones. Then this fashion was dropped in favor of two forks, but at the present day fish knives and forks are so general that one seldom has to fall back on such makeshift arrangements.

Only the fork is used for eating rissoles, omelets and dishes made of minced or small cut meat. The knife is reserved for those viands which require cutting.

When eating sweet dishes, the fork is held in the right hand and is used exclusively as far as possible. It is only for stewed fruits, milky puddings and other semisolid dishes that the spoon is called into service.

Asparagus is still eaten by some people in the old style of holding the stalk in the fingers, but the young generation generally prefers the neater way of cutting off the points with the knife and conveying them on the fork to the mouth.

Salad is generally eaten from a separate plate placed at the left hand side of the meat plate.

At dessert apples, pears, etc., are peeled and are then cut up to the right size for eating off a fork. Grapes are conveyed to the mouth by the fingers, and the stones and skins are passed from the mouth to the hand and then laid on the plate.

Refinement in eating and drinking cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Even little children should be taught to place quite small portions of food in their mouths, to keep the lips closed during the process of mastication and never to drink while they have food in their mouths. Drinking while eating often leads to a choking fit both alarming and unpleasant to witness.

Trumpling one's bread, fidgeting with spoon and fork, digging in the saltcellar and other nervous tricks in which some people indulge while talking are all bad habits to be overcome.

Toothpicks are of course never used in polite society. One cannot imagine a refined woman doing so, but some people who are not so refined in the ways of the world seem to imagine that gentlemen require these things to be provided for them. This is quite a mistake, for refined people of both sexes, if they use a toothpick at all, only do so in the privacy of their dressing rooms. On the dining table they are as much out of place as toothbrushes would be.

OTHER REASONS FOR DIVORCE.

A Kansas wife recently secured a divorce from her husband because, as solemnly set forth in her petition, "the defendant pinched the nose of this plaintiff, causing it to become very red, thereby causing the plaintiff great pain and anguish of mind."

An Ohio man has secured a divorce because, as he declared under oath, "the defendant pulled this plaintiff out of bed by his whiskers."

A humped husband secured a divorce in a Pennsylvania court because, in the language of his affidavit, "the defendant struck this plaintiff a violent blow with her bustle."

In Illinois a wife secured a decree because her husband threw the baby at her when she hit him with a coal bucket for spitting on the stove.

A Connecticut man got a divorce on the ground that "the defendant could not get up in the morning nor call this plaintiff nor do anything she was told."

A decree was granted in a Massachusetts court because "the defendant keeps this plaintiff awake most of the night quarrelling."

A Wisconsin man got a divorce because his wife kept a servant girl who spit on the frying pan to see if it was not enough."

A Jersey wife secured a decision because "the defendant, the husband, sleeps with a razor under his pillow to injure this plaintiff."

A Virginia woman was set free because "the defendant does not come home until 10 p. m. and then keeps this plaintiff awake talking."

A Tennessee court liberated a wife because "the defendant does not wash himself, thereby causing the plaintiff great mental anguish."

In Illinois a decree was obtained because a long suffering husband complained that "during the past year the defendant struck the plaintiff repeatedly with pokers, batons and other hard substances."

In Minnesota a decree was given to a wife because "the defendant never cuts his toe nails and, being careless in his sleep, scratches this plaintiff severely."

PICTURESQUE SARDINIAN WOMEN.

The women of Sardinia are elegant of figure and have a graceful carriage. Their eyes are large and black, their hair dark and with a lustrous complexion. They dress very much in the same style as women in every part of civilized Europe, except that there is not the same extreme haste to adopt the latest fashion.

The wives and daughters of farmers and tradesmen amply compensate for the simplicity of dress among the upper classes by the brilliant coloring of their costumes, and at their religious fetes and other festive when they appear in gala dress, they present a truly wonderful spectacle. The aristocratic women have a sort of family heirloom, passed down from mother to daughter, and are dressed as highly as hereditary jewels and ancestral portraits. The fashion never changes, and instead of feeling ashamed of being seen in the same dress for two different entertainments, they glory in its antiquity and in the number of occasions on which it has been worn.

Furthermore, however, the queen of Italy being a rather tall woman. Women are said to be longer lived than men. Among contemners the proportion of women to men is almost double. There are in this country 1,043 women who have outlived the century mark, while there are only 1,384 men who have lived so long. In France 1 out of 10 centenarians are women, while in the rest of Europe there are 14 women among 10 centenarians.



THE NEW CONNEMARA CLOAK.

me coat," which is London's latest venture, proves popular on both sides of the water. It strongly resembles a four button cutaway with more ample proportions. It is a bit sporty, which is rather in its favor, inasmuch as the tendency in all outer garments as the tendency in all outer garments is toward the character of riding and driving men's clothes. A dark gray basket weave cloth is largely utilized for making the aforesaid "morning coat," the tails of which shall just reach the bend of the knee. Brail is used for trimming, and buttons are covered with the stuff of which the coat is made, three fastenings the sleeves, which leaves no space between it and the cuff. For country wear a coat of this description should be made of fine hopsack vicuna or lightweight moulton and after a little in construction, which is described as follows by Beau Brummel, Jr.:

son for the reverse arrangement. There should be four buttons down the coat for a tall man and three for a short, tall man to simple breasted coats alone, the double breasted generally having four buttons in all cases. Serge of the wide waist variety is claiming the greatest number of followers. The materials of which the up to date sack suit may be made are numerous. Thick materials should be avoided, unless special warmth is required, for they are apt to make up climatically and to give the wearer an awkward appearance. The question of color, too, is one that should be well considered before a cloth is settled upon. A fair man with a clean shaven face and clear complexion can take color. A sallow faced man must be careful to select plain, fresh shades, such as gray, silver gray or gray blended with other colors, either in plaids or checks, though these more richly belong to the tall coat, which always carries off such patterns to better advantage than a jacket. Plain fabrics are best for the sack. Patch

placed on the shelf where the small supply of food was also kept. In another family the children took turns in sitting up at night to protect the rest of the family from rats.

The exact amount of pin money enjoyed by the Empress Eugenie when her husband was on the throne of France was fixed at \$10,000 a month, every son of which the empress religiously expended in maintaining her supremacy as leader of fashion throughout the entire civilized world during the days of the empire.

Dancing came very near having a serious setback recently. A young woman sued a young man with whom she had been dancing because he allowed her to fall very heavily. Luckily the judge decided that the young man was not responsible. Young men are not so enterprising in their devotion to the dance that they would stick to it even with the prospect of a suit for damages hanging over them. Women who love dancing will have to content themselves with taking out an accident insurance policy.

Mrs. Rosa B. Gates of Texas has been for three years a member of a class in which there were 23 young men. They were students at a Georgia medical college, where Mrs. Gates persisted in carrying off first honors. She did this the first year she was there. She did it again the second year. This year she

made a better record than ever and has just graduated at the head of the class. The queen of Italy is said to be devoted to Alpine climbing. She wears the Tyrolean costume during her expeditions in the Piedmont Alps. As Mary Sherida is the heaviest queen in Europe it may be inferred that she does not get quite so much climbing as she needs. She weighs 176 pounds. Victoria weighs only about four pounds less. This means a great deal of difference in circumference, however, the queen of Italy being a rather tall woman.

WOMEN THE WORLD OVER.

Fraulein Ulrike von Lewetzow, the last of Goethe's loves, has just celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday. Goethe was an octogenarian when he met her, but he was still capable of feeling and declaring the tender passion. Ulrike was 17 at the time and apparently as sentimental as most 17-year-old maidens. She was so impressed by the honor

Goethe did her in falling in love with her that she remained a spinster ever afterward as a slight token of her appreciation.

A clergyman who was investigating London's slums found the body of a child occupying the only bed in the one room where a large family lived. At night the body, so he was told, was

placed on the shelf where the small supply of food was also kept. In another family the children took turns in sitting up at night to protect the rest of the family from rats.

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